and it is as well to look the matter in the face at one of without fire cing. If it can be done peace by well; if not, then well again. You must see and if well; if not, then well again. You must see and if we were two mations a war would specified as the first fagilive that escapes agout of if at once. The first fagilive that escapes agout of if at once. The first fagilive that escapes agout of if at once. The first fagilive that escapes agout of if at once. The first fagilive that escapes agout of if at once. The first fagilive that escapes agout of if at once. The first fagilive him up, for attended war. The North will not give him up, for attended war. The North will not give him up, for attended war. The North will not give him up, for attended war. The North will not give him up, for a strength the established principles of the recent of the strength that a law so barbarous in its spirit, and so regardless in some of its provisions of the rights of the race-exposed to its influence, should encounter resistance, and that men and women everywhere should use all the means in their power to shield and protect the fugitive negroes."

This appears to be the rentiment of a very large majority of the Free Sates; and, entertaining such, can they ever do us justice on the only point we make complaint. It is not human nature to do so. The idea has taken possessession of them that Slavery is morally and religiously wrong. It has grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength, and it is useless for us to combatic. Let us, therefore, quietly quit, and it ty to live spart.

for us to combst it. Let us, therefore, quietly quit, and try to live apart.

As to the outrage, so called, upon Ribero, about which you isquire, these are the circumstances. As I am informed he has always been considered a colored wan, and has never enjoyed the immunities of a whiteman. He was at work at Skidaway Bridge, about 10 miles from Savannah, sad had two negroes with him.

Mr. Gager, overseer for Dr. Wasiag on Skidaway Island, was in the busiaes one morning near to the field, when he overheard five negroes discussing aglan for insurrection. He was alone with his family enthe place, where over 100 negroes were at work, and you may where over 100 negroes were at work, and you may suppose he was much abarmed at such a thing. His first step was to remove his family to a place of security, and then send for Dr. Waring. The negroes were not aware that they had been overheard, and had no idea of what was coming until they were arrested by a party who went out with De. Waring from the city, and others assembled from the adjoining islands. They were confined in separate rooms, so that no collaboration was nossible. The five were examined separate They were confined in separate rooms, so that no collusion was possible. The five were examined separately, and each corroborated the story of the other,
that Ribero had been reading them papers about Lincoln's election, and telling them that they would have
to rise and fight to be free. These five implicated three
others on Mr. Adams's place, where the gentlemen visited them, and had the story verified by them. They
then went to the bridge, where Ribero was at work
with the two-negroes, and separated them for an investigation. The first one told the same tale as the eight
previously examined, when they concluded it was unnecessary to examine any more, having sufficient evidence to satisfy them that Ribero had been tampering
with the negroes. The proof was not available in a
court of justice, as the testimony of negroes would not
be admitted, so they concluded to take the matter in
their own heads, and treat him as they did.

It all may seem barsh to one at a distance, but to

their own hards, and treat him as they did.

It all may seem harsh to one at a distance, but to those planters who are completely at the mercy of their slaves, it seems but self-defense and but right that the swiftest punishment should visit such a case. Why, within two days of the very occurrence, Col. W. R. Pritchard detected a conspiracy among his negroes to Pritchard detected a conspiracy among his negroes to kill him and his family. All of this is resulting in much more rigid government of negroes, and many liberties they have heretofore enjoyed will now be stopped. You don't know the feeling now existing among our negroes, excited by the rumors they get that Lincoln is to send men out here to lead them on to freedom. Our military companies are all supplied with ball cartridges, and signals of assembly have been established, so that an insurrection would be crushed at ones; but in the country where the negroes outnumber onee; but in the country where the negroes outnumbe the whites largely, there is not only great fear, bu

great danger.

I should be sorry to suppose any right-thinking Teshonid be sorry to suppose any right-thinking persons should be unwilling to visit Georgia because of such an occurrence as the expulsion of kibero, as they must see how peculiarly we are placed, and how switt and sure punishment must be, to obtain any security.

I believe our State will go for separate secession. There are none who are willing quietly to submit to Lincoln's election, and I believe a majority are for immediate action. Yours, very truly, F. W. Sims.

SOUTH CAROLINA ORDINANCE OF SECES SION.

We find the following in The Charleston Mercury of

We find the Convention

Thursday:

An Ondersance to repeal the Ordinance passed in Convention,
on the 28d day of May, 1768.

Wherea, The Constitution of the United States was adopted in
order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, casure domostle trangulity, provide for the common decisies, promote the
general welfare, and scente the blessings of liberty to ourselves our posterity.

Ind reteress, it has ceased to effect any one of these objects.

us, it has custod duty of South Carolina to repeal the acts of state and duty of South Carolina, in one the people of the State of South Carolina, in assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby ordained, that the Ordinance passed by via Conhe 23d any of May, 1728, whereby the Constitution he 23d any of May, 1728, whereby the Constitution de States of America was ratified; and they all acts acts of the General Assembly of this State ratiffying of the said Carolidation; and, also, the words "ane of States," contained in the IVth Article of the Constitution of States," contained in the IVth Article of the Constitution of the Constitut

s residition thereof; and for the remainton of to which this State is entitled. And the of this State shall fix and provide a suitable a services of the said Agent, ordained that the second article of the Conony other property General Assembly

compensation for the services of the said Agent.

And be it further ordained that the second article of the Constitution of this State se and it is berely sacended, by adding thereto a fourteenth section, as follows: Section 14—The Governor shall have the power, by and with the coment and sales of the Senate, to make results, and alpoint Enricaseadors and Consults, and all other officers of this State, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provide for, and which shall be established by law. And he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by quarting cummissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. He shall receive Embassadors and il other public Ministers, and shall considered all the officers of the State.

And he it further ordained, that the General Assembly of this State shall forthwith elect two delegates, who, together with And be it for

selementh article, and the whole of the universe space, the first sentence thereof.

And be it further ordained, that if the said Congress shall describe the said proposition, the said delegates shall be, and the sace hereby sathorized to agree upon any other form of Provisions Government upon which a majority of the said Congress shall unite; the same to be subject to the ratification of this Conference.

And the General Assembly of this State shall fix and provide

Commonwealth.

And be it further ordained, that the General Assembly of this Commonwealth shall forthwith enact all such laws, and take all such measures as may be necessary to carry into effect this ordinance, on secure the welfare and safety of the Commonwealth of South Carolina.

[By Telegraph.]

GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860,

In the House, to-day, Mr. Sprayberry of Caloos proved to amend the Retaliatory bill as follows: And wherees, A compact broken by one purty is no sinding, politically, socially, legally, or morally, upon the

of whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly e.

Shoorgie, the States enumerated in this off have grously visited the compact of union by refusing to deliver up logitive allower;

Be it consisted, Thu the State of Chearpin withdraw its confedurated faith from all the States which interpose obstacles to the messager of our rights under the Constitution;

And it is hereby further enacted and decreed. That all the officers of this State, with or military, who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are redeved and classified from the collipations of such onthin all cases in the Courts of this State where the States or the cilizens of the States who refuse our constitutional rights are parties or otherwise concerned.

Mr. Sprayberry's amendment was lost by Yeas 36.

The Retaliatory bill then passed the House.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Dec. 3, 1860. In the House, to-day, the pregmble and resolution proposing a Conference of the Southern States, at At-Lenta, on the 20th of February, to counsel and advise as to the mode and manner of resistance to the North In the existing exigency, was made the special order for to-morrow. The preamble and resolutions tak strong grounds in favor of having all sectional ques zions finally settled, and objects to separate action.

Avorsta, Ga., Monday, December 3, 1860, All the Banks of this city suspended specie paymen This morning.

The maximum rate for sight drafts on New-York, i 3 per cent premium.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860. A large secession meeting was held here but night. Judge Dargan, George O. Ketchom, H. G. Hamphreys. and John Bragg were manianously nominated delegates to the State Convention.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH VIOLATED IN BOSTON. A John Brown Meeting Broken Up.

THE POLICE POWERLESS. Wild Threats Against Mr. Phillips.

WHITE MEN FIGHTING WITH NEGROES. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 3-5 p. m The Convention called to-day at the Tremont Ten ple, to commemorate the anniversary of John Brown' execution, by a discussion of the question, "How can American Slavery be abolished?" was broken up in the morning by a diversified wab, composed chiefly of North street aristocrats and Bencon street roughs. determination to prevent this proposed public expres sion of anti-Southern feeling in Boston had been very noisily avowed by the merchante and bankers of thi city; but, as various experiences had shown that riotous demonstrations here seldom go beyond words, n disturbance was anticipated. In the present case however, the prespects of financial distress roused the commercial interest to an unusual excitement, and the resolution to save the Union by destreying the Tremont Temple Convention, was really carried out.

At the boun of opening, the majority of persons preent was evidently opposed to the penceful faltiliment of the object of the meeting. On the platform were Fred, Douglass, Messrs, Redpath, Sanborn, J. Sella Martin, the colored clergyman, and others of less distinction in the Garrisonian party. Mr. Garrison came later. On the floor were a few score of ladies, as many policemen, and a multitude of representatives of the enlightenment which hovers around the State-House and the muscular force of the North End.

The first attempt to organize was frustrated by th howlings and screamings of the confederated majority, who presently took the management of affairs in their own hands, and elected for Chairman, Richard S. Fay, Constitutional broker and ex-candidate for Congrees. Mr. Fay was escorted to the platform by number of his friends, and proceeded to make a speech which finished with a set of resolutions exactly oppo site to the sentiments of those who had called the Con vention. The resolutions were adopted viva voce amid a great deal of boisterous confusion. No person was allowed to speak excepting in their favor.

After their passage, however, Fred. Douglass replied to Mr. Fay, and, without touching much upon the subject of the day, showered ridicale so plentifully and so effectively among his opponents that the join forces of Beacon and North streets rose in wrath and

Up to this time the disturbances had been confined to violent declamation on both sides, with occasional feeble attempts at pacification by the Chief of Police. But when it was found that Mr. Douglass could not be silenced, a party rushed upon the platform and endeavored to sweep it clear of the negroes,

The police here interfered for the first time against the majority, and a wild fight of two or three minutes ensued, from which a part of the flower of Beacor street emerged, much battered and far less ornamented han usual. No person, however, was severely injured in the fray.

The tunsult rather increased after the platform squab ble was checked, and threatened to result very seri ously. The miserable inefficiency of the Chief of Police, who at one moment declared his intention of clearing the hall, and the next fell back bewildered upon his subordinates for counsel-who, by turns, avowed to sustain the Douglass part of the company, and promised to stand by the Beacon and North street brotherhood, added greatly to the confusion.

As a temperary expedient, every negro was removed from the platform, and immediately after, every one was suffered to return. The Chief of Police announced an incubation of purpose, and for a quarter of an hour there was tolerable quiet, but the promised purpose was not butched, and the clamor revived. On on side cheers for Gov. Wise and the Fugitive Slave bill were launched. On the other, cheers for Freedom and liberty of speech. Mr. Donglass again essayed to speak, but the combined voice of Bancon street over powered his voice.

At about noon, Mr. Fay rejoined the audience, Mr. James M. Howe, a State street banker, was elected chairman in a corner, and was straightway led to the platform. Mr. Sanborn, who claimed the chair on the other side, received him certainly with courtesy, and was forthwith insulted in reply. During a brief debate between the two, a person attempted to take Mr. Sanborn's chair and place it behind Mr. Howe, upon which Mr. Douglass stepped up to interpose. Then Beacon street, led by Thomas H. Perkins, dashed in boldly, and a second fight ensued. Weapons were drawn, and, probably, handled with caution, for they did not go off. Nevertheless, the affray was seriou enough. Men were thrown bodily from the platform down among the audience.

The women were greatly frightened, and helped the turbulence by loud cries. Mr. Douglass fought like a trained pugifist: and, although a score opposed him, he cleared his way through the crowd to the rostrum, which he clutched with an air that indicated his determinution to hold to his place. His friends, however were less combative, and so he was left, unaided, it the hands of a strong number of police, who dragged him away and threw him down the staircase to the floor of the hali. Mr. Sanborn was dragged out by the

Finally the platform was cleared of all those who had joined in the call for the Convention and engaged the Hall, and left in possession of the opposition. Having gained their object, the majority remained tranquil fo half an hour, without purposing any movement what

At one time Mr. Douglass respected on the platform seeking for his portfolio, and then the clamor set in again. But this soon subsided, and at half-past one o'clock, when everything was quiet, and no trouble approved likely to arise, the Chief of Police came to a prompt and energetic decision that the hall should be cleared, and this was done.

It was announced by the Douglass party that no other neeting would be held in the Tremont Temple, but that, in the evening, the friends of John Brown would reassemble in J. Sella Martin's Church.

The multitude then dispersed, and the high-minded anjority betook itself to mobbing the negroes as they came forth. This sport was, on Tremont street, con timed for a long time. At last it was given over to make arrangements for the breaking up of the evening meeting. Placards were prepared, calling upon Unionlovers to assemble and look to its suppression, in view of the impending troubles. The Cadete and the Second Battalion of Infinitey are now under arms at their numeries, by order of the Mayor.

Ten o'clock, p. m .- An hour before the time fixed fo the evening meeting, Mr. Martin's Church was filled. The police, this time under the abler direction of the Deputy Chief, prevented it from being overcrowded, and the throngs of opponents who came later were accordingly unable to enter.

At 8 o'clock the Church was surrounded by a vast nob, which extended through a veral adjoining streets Some outside speeches were made, but the Deputy Chief, in order to prevent the meeting from being dis turbed, bad the court, in which the Church is situated, entirely cleared, an operation of considerable difficulty

There was very little turnult within the buildingthe disturbers being in the minority and less confiden of their strength than in the morning. Only one man attempted interruptions, and he was laughed down and

was shown, had failed to exercise the right he might amply sufficient, and the day and evening passed sim-have employed to preserve order. have employed to preserve order. At 9 o'clock Mr. Phillips xensed himself, saying

that the sickness of his wife called him home. He retired, accompanied by about a dozen of his friends, and was conveyed a way by a narrow private passage—so narrow that the purly was obliged to creep it single file to Reman street, where the mob was less dense than the nearer vicinity of the church. But even bere he was recognized, and a rush was at once made 80 him. He had two ladies beside him, and around the three his friends gathered closely, forming a circle with locked hands. There were loud cries of Stone him!" "Hit him with a brick!" "Hang "Kill Phillips, but save the ladies!" and him!" the like. Mr. Phillips appeared wholly un-moved, and went on his way laughing; but the ladies with him were greatly distressed. His companions marched very determinedly, and gave such manifestations of their temper as induced the mob, some hundreds in number, to confine themselves to verbal insult. The procession crossed the Common leisurely, the mob still hooting Phillips and invoking vengeance upon him without ever attempting to wreak As Essex street was approached the number diminished, and it was evident there would be no real trouble, although Mr. Phillips's peril had just before seemed imminent. The mob as he entered his house sent volleys of groans and hisses after him, which were responded to by cheers of exultation from his friends. Mr. Phillips stood for some seconds upon his steps un-

covered and in full view, a prominent mark for any messenger of mischief; but the humor of the crowd evaporated in expletives and no violence was offered. Eleven o'clock p. m.—After the adjournment of the meeting, the street mob took to hunting negroes as they came forth. Some were knocked down and trampled upon, and a few were seriously injured. Occajournly a beaten negro would take refuge in his house, upon which the windows thereof would be straight way smashed. One colored man, disliking the rattling of the glass about his ears, sallied forth with a hatchet and chopped somebody in the leg, for which he was duly arrested—a distinction of which he was the soli-tary example. Pistols were here and there discharged, but it did not appear that anybody was injured thereby A great many buildings, and one chapel, belonging to colored people, were attacked after a fashion, and their windows broken. Beyond this the ire of the mob did not reach. At this hour all seems again quiet.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Bosros, Monday, Dec. 3, 1860. The Anti-Slavery Convention, in honor of John Brown, after being organized by the appointment of F. B. Sanborn of Concord as President, was interrupted by a large number of merchants and their clerks, who nominated Richard S. Fay as their chairman.

Mr. Fay mounted the platform, took out a string of resolutions from his pocket, strongly denunciatory of Brown, and had them passed.

Scenes of the greatest disorder prevailed all the forenoon. The police sided with the mob, ejecting the regular callers from the platform, and giving it to their opponents. The meeting was finally broken up by order of the Mayor.

The callers of the meeting then announced that they would reassemble this evening at the Rev. Mr. Martin's church.

To the Associated Press.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 3, 1869.

The programme for celebrating the death of John Brown included forenoon, afternoon, and evening sessions in the Tremont Temple, to which the public were invited. The attendance was thin at the opening, and mostly composed of colored people, but soon the body of the hall began to fill up.

J. Sella Martin (colored) announced a Committee upon Organization, of which Mr. Redpath was one.

Noise and disturbance followed the occupation of the platform.

Noise and disturbance rollowed to be received with hisses.

A call for a committee of one hundred, to preserve order, was received with hisses.

Three cheers were given for Gov. Packer of Pennsylvania, and his letter to the Committee was called for.

Mr. Sanborn appealed to the audience to keep order, and was replied to with hisses and groams, interspensed with cheers for the Constitution.

The Chief of Police was present with a force, but made only a temporary hull of the storm.

Mr. Martin commenced a speech, which was broken with the noise, in which he laid all the blame of existing political troubles upon the conservatism of the cities, and States, and Wall streets.

The Committee came in with an organization, of

cities, and States, and Wall streets.

The Committee came in with an organization, of which F. B. Sanborn of Concord was President.

Richard S. Fay of Lynn was then nominated from the floor, and received a large majority of the voices. He stepped upon the platform, amid the Brown men, and made a short address, in which he inculented respect for the laws, by all men, as the best remedy for crievenes. grievances.

Fred, Douglass, who was on the platform, called the

proceeding of Mr. Fay the coolest thing he had over Mr. Fay was sustained, and read a series of resolu

tions, which were received with applicase, and adopted by a large majority.

Fred Douglass then rose again, and was exceedingly severe in his condemnation of the proceedings. He made an allusion to Daniel Webster, and three cheers were given for Webster and repeated. He was continually interrupted with cries that he had exceeded his time. All was confusion, and the negroes particu-

larly were uproarious.

A motion to dissolve the meeting was carried, and

A motion to dissolve the meeting was carried, and Mr. Fay retired from the chair.

Fred Douglass called on his friends to remain.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy commenced a speech in disapproval of the doines, and was stopped by a fight upon the platform, which was immediately covered by the Police. The Chief of Pelice repeatedly called on those present to leave the Hall, as the meeting was dissolved.

During a brief calm, J. Murray Howe was chosen chairman in place of Mr. Fay, by the Union men, when the fighting recommenced on the platform, in which Fred Douglass and his friends were roughly

ers were then given for Virginia, and the Union and the Constitution, after which, in obedience to the orders of the Mayor, the police cleared the Hull and locked the doors.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, it is fitting, upon the occasion of the anniversary of he execution of John Brown, for his piratical and bloody at-empt to create in hisarrenties among the slaves of the State of rigning, for the people of this Commonwealth to assemble and appears their horrer of the man and of the principles which led to he force therefore, it pray: therefore, it is posterious and law-abilding citizen potent, First: That no virtuous and law-abilding citizen

communion with my men who believes that John Brown a his alders and abettors in that nefarious enterprise were right, in

where said aperiors in that necarrous enterprice were right, in vecased. That the present perflows juncture in our political si-Second: That the present perflows juncture in our political six, in which our existence so a nation is imperilled, requires of cry citizen who loves his country, to come forward, and to ex-ess his sense of the value of the Union, allke important to the scinnor of the North, the slave indoor of the South, and to the

derests of the commerce, manuscribes, and agreements of the cord.

Third. That we tender to our brethren in Virginia our warms of thanks for the conservative sprift they have manifested, nottithake for the conservative sprift they have manifested, nottithatending the unproveded and lawless attack upon them by
othe Brown and hassacctates, seeling if non-virtue to comitance,
least with the sympathy of a low function from the Northern
tates, and that we hope they will still continue to hid noponing the fanatisism, which is even now attempting to subvert
as Constitution and the Union.

Fourth That the people of this city have submitted too long
a silowing irresponsible persons and political demangances of

sinceforward be summarily abited.

The summary dissolution of the John Brown meeting in Tremont Temple to-day is viewed with general satisfaction. The Abolitionists were largely outvoted throughout by an assemblage embracing many leading

business men.

After the chairman had pronounced the meeting dissolved. Fred. Douglass, Sanborn, and a few others,

solved Fred. Doughas, Sauborn, and a few others, namifested some resistance to the police, and were ejected from the platform and hall. During the uproar, the Kev. J. Stella Martin announced that a meeting would be held in his church in the evening.

In response to this announcement the Baptist Church (colored), in Joy street, was fitted at an early hour. The editice was small and a large proportion of the audience were black. Here Wendell Phillips, John Brown, jr., Fred. Doughass, and other leading John Brown sympathisers ventilated their opinions freely, with little interruption. A weman named Chapman appeared to preside. Several policemen were stationed appeared to preside. Several policemen were stationed in the church. Outside there was an immense crowd, and a strong force of police. The disturbance was

here on Monday. It is called by some young men who are understood to sympathize more or less with John Brown's invasion, and their advertisement and circular speak of Brown and his enterprise in terms of respect. Perhaps this may be regarded in some quarters as objectionable and treasonable, but surely the professed object of the Convention, which is to discuss the question, "How can American Slavery be abolished?" is a highly important one, and one which deserves attention and respect. But I hear rumors that an attempt will be made by some of the Southern students at Harvard College, and others, to break up the meeting. If this is correct, and if the police do not preserve oder and take care of the right of free discussion, I fear there will be rough

From Our Own Correspondent.
BOS, ron, December 1, 1860.

to be an Anti-Slavery Convention

That the object of the Convention deserves attenone the coject of the Convention deserves atten-tion and receives it, there is evidence in the numer-ous letters which have been received from gentle-men of high character and ability, and of eminence in the political world. I send you copies of some of these letters:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to meet in a Convention, to be held in Boston on the 3d of December, "a number of young men, unconnected at this time with any organization," and "to address them in reply to the question," "How can American Slavery be Abolished!"

You say in your note of income.

Slavery be Abelished!"
You say in your note of invitation, "that the anniversary of the death of John Brown, who, on the 2d of December, 1859, was killed for attempting to decide this problem in the mode that he believed to be the this problem in the mode that he believed to be the most efficient, is an occasion peculiarly appropriate for the discursion of our duty to the race for whom he suffered, and more especially for the unfolding of practical methods for achieving the holy object he desired to attain by his descent on Harper's Ferry."

Abborring Slavery in every form, loving equal and impartial Liberty for all men, I am ever ready to exercise all the powers of the Constitution of our country to relieve the nation from all connection with, and all restonsibility for, Slavery, by prohibiting it wherever

to reneve the matton responsibility for, Slavery, by prohibiting it wherever it exists, or can exist, under the exclusive authority of it exists, or can exist, under the exclusive authority of the Federal Government; and I am also ever ready to use all means sanctioned by law, humanity, and re-ligion, to persuade our countrymen of the slaveholding States to "undo the heavy burden," and "let the op-pressed go free;" but I am utterly opposed to all ap-peals by whomsoever made, to force and violense. Ours is a government of constitutions and laws—a government of the people, by the people, for the peo-ple. Not therefore to the rifle nor the pike should the friends of the slave appeal, but to the heart, the con-science, the reason, and the enduring interests of the

riends of the slave appeal, but to the heart, the conscience, the reason, and the enduring interests of the people of the Slave States, upon whom rests the responsibility of Slavery in the States.

While I accord to John Brown sincerity of motive, unselfish devotion, and unsurpassed courage, I deplore and condemn his armed invasion of Virginia. Were it in my power to do so, I could not consent to attend your meeting, for I cannot by an act of mine thus associate in any degree the issues concerning Slavery with John Brown's lawless descent upon Harper's Ferry. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON. Ferry. Yours truly, HENRY JAMES REDPATH, esq., and others.
From the Hon. J. R. Giddings.

JEFFERSON, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1860.

Mr Dear Sir: You inquire, "How can American

My Dean Sin: You inquire, "How can American Slavery be abolished?"

I answer, by the advancement of Christian civilization: by the operation of truth and justice upon the public conscience. A thousand agencies are in operation to effect this object. I look upon the constant and increasing pressure of truth upon the public mind, awakening the public conscience to the crimes, the barbarism of Slavery, as the only mode of effecting that object. To effect this, many agencies are at work. Appeals are to be made to the religious, the moral and political feelings of the people. Our electors, politicians and statesmen must be aroused to the great work. In that department I have long labored, and feel that in so doing I have best performed my own duty.

John Brown moved in a different sphere of thought and of action. Looking at the subject, he came to the conclusion that he would best subserve the cause of humanity by exciting the slaves to action and physical

themanity by exciting the saives to action and physical effort to attain their own liberty.

This they undoubtedly had the right to do by the immutable laws of nature and of nature's God. Brown was also justified by the action of our Government.

When the Algerines captured and enslaved our citizens, we sent a navy to punish them. Commodore Preble entered the harbor of Tripoli amid the thunder than the commodore of the commodor of cannon. The rattling of small arms, the clashing of swords and the work of manediate emancipation was carried forward by the butchery of slaveholders, who

et at naught the principles of justice and liberty.

John Brown labored in a more Christian manne the same high object—the liberty of our race, not have done as he did. He would not have

not have done as he did. He would not have done as I have. Yet we have both sought the liberties of mankind, and I award to him parity of purpose and high devotion to the cause of human elevation.

Yety truly,

From The Rev. E. H. Scars.

VAYLAND, Nov. 22, 1860.

I received your circular several days since, and a second copy has just come to hand. I take the first moment which I can claim as my own to answer it.

I know of but one thing that is to abolish Human Shavery—the same that is lifting up the masses all over the civilized world against the despotisms that were helding them down. It is the Christianity of a new age, which, freed from its old corruptions, reveals the holding them down. It is the Christianity of a new age, which, freed from its old corruptions, reveals the worth, the capacities, and the eacred rights of individual men. This is God's new Messiah, descending everywhere to the millions that groan and toil. Aristocracies, oligarchies, and autocracies have their use and their day. They conserve what of learning and civilization had been achieved, and might keep it as a sacred trust until the messes are prepared for their inheritance. But the history of the last 300 years is a record of the irrepressible conflict between the Church and State of a feedal barbarism and the spirit of truth and justice aspiring from the heart of the people. Men may persist in regarding this coufflet as local and temporary, and the agitation of this or that reformer, and not as the spirit that breathes through human nature itself. eful course; but viewing it and counting its stage

the spirit that breathes through human nature itself. They may belie this spirit; they may turn it from its from the screne hights of history, no one will imagine be can arrest it any more than he can arrest the earth he stands apon as it swings him through the celestial spaces. It has wrought through the whole frame of the English Government and society, and out of the England of the Tudors and the Stuarts, it has made England of the Tudors and the Stuarts, it has made the freest nation on the face of the earth. It is felt among the serfs of Russia; it will assuage the Austrian tyranny or destroy it, and right around the rotten throne of the Pope, it makes a young Italy, which rises immortal and shakes off the heavy tyranny of two

rises immortal and shakes off the heavy tyramy of two spite of the creakers it demonstrates a meripation to be both profitable and safe. It takes hold of the four corners of the American Union, and tries to shake Slavery out of it. We cannot stop it if we try, and the only question is, how may we help in making a clear and safe way to its achievements. I cannot vaticinate and tell how it will be done. But there are three openings, through any one of which evidently the stifled spirit of humanity must find a release here in our American oligarchy. These are: Violent revolution;

Peaceful Separation of the States; or,
Peaceful action under the Constitution and through the forms of the present Government.

he forms of the present Government.

The first I would oppose and deplore in all its form

and methods as a resort to the coarse and valgar in strumentalities of the old barbarism, and in total disbarmony with the spirit of the new age that is dawn ing. I would deplore it, too, for reasons of State. It is clearly of the first importance that the State sovercignities be kept whole and unbroken, for these are to preserve us from being merged in a vast centralism more dangerous to individual rights than the oligarchy that now tries to rule us. All the Eastern despotisms demonstrate this one truth, and the French experiments in government confirm it—that where there are no municipalities and corporalities—the prime integer which must never be invaded or bruised in pieces free government is an impossibility, and men revolve in masses around the central power. Because Italy has preserved something which faintly approximates to these unbroken organisms, her free nationalization be-

comes possible.

For like reasons it is clear that if any State wishes to go out of the Union she ought not to be coerced and compelled to stay in it. After a State has been subjucompelled to slay in it. After a State has been subjugated by military force, it must be held by military occupation. The President must push his from quadrangle into every secoding Commonwealth, and we shall have such a bond of Union as helds Venice to Austria. But if the State soveraignties are preserved untenched and whole, separation, if it comes, will not be answeby, but a dissolving and recombining according to more natural and gerial affinities. And then the North star would move nearer to the zenith the Companyia. attempted interruptions, and he was langued down and left unmolested. The speakers were John Brown, jr., Wendell Phillips, F. Sanborn, Fred. Douglass, H. Ford Douglass, and others.

Mr. Phillips's remarks were more than usually bitter, and excited the only angry demonstrations of disfavor that were shown during the evening.

A set of resolutions was passed, fixing the blame of the morning interruption upon Mayor Lipcoln, who, it order of the Mayor. The Police force, however, was the disturbance was conditions. The disturbance was conditions that were shown during the evening.

A set of resolutions was passed, fixing the blame of the morning interruption upon Mayor Lipcoln, who, it

draw its pertentous sindows from the Free States, would retire inward before the advancing civilization of the age, and die of self-exhaustion in its dens.

But I do not vote for reparation. If it comes, I would accept it, and make the best and most of it. But a wise forecast will not full to see the version meetion.

would accept it, and make the best and most of it. But a wise forecast will not fail to see the vexing questions which would grow out of it, and the dangers of bloody fraternal strife. I am, for action under the Constitution and through its forms, and thereby the denationalization of Slavery. I would talk, and vote, and preach, and write, and scatter the trath thick as Autumn leaves, and trust the rest to Him who holds the nations in the hollow of his hand. It may be too late for the denationalization of Slavery through the forms of the Constitution, but I do not believe it as yet. I do not forget the profound aphorism of Macaulay, that in proportion to the length of time the demon possesses the political body, must the body be reat and torm when the demon comes out of it. Strange that the politicians would not see long ago that a brute conservatism is more dangerous to the Union than an army of when he demonstrates would not see long ago that a brute conservatism is more dangerous to the Union than an army of agitators; that this alone makes agitation possible, the Popes and their French tyrant necessitated the Sicilian Vespers; Charles and Strafford made the Hampdons and the Cromwells; the Hapsburgs made the Kossuths and the Garibaldis; and Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan, with their legalized bandits, created John Brown. If American states manship will regard the pulse-beats of humanity itself and the action of the moral sense of mankind, as the flicker of some local fanaticism which can be sauffed out, then the moral forces of the age must have their way through commotions and perils. But yielding gracefully to them, they are most peaceful and benign. Three honest words from Charles the First would have saved England the quofusions of the great rebellion and the revolution. "Slavery might First would have saved England the confusions of the great rebellion and the revolution. Slavery might pass away as the snows dissolve in the Spring time, and human nature rise to its enfranchisements with none of the buleful and perplexing omens of change, without any alteration in our form of Government. So the founders of the Republic meant, and so they hoped, and they shaped the Constitution, as they thought, so as to have it flexible to the universal spirit of Liberty. These are rather heads and hints of discourse than a discussion of the great question you have opened. But I send them as they are, as it is not likely I can be present at your meeting, and I hold it the duty of every one on these questions to speak out the thought that is in him. Yours, respectfully, E. H. SKAIGS.

The Rev. Henry Highland Garnett writes:

The Rev. Henry Highland Garnett writes:

"I doubt whether any one can tell how Slavery will be abolished, although it is not difficult to state how it might be done away. Nor is it a matter of great importance to the Christian and philanthropist how the foul blot and stain shall be wiped from our national escutcheon. God will surely put an end to the crime in his own righteous and just way. Our great concern should be to act up to our honest convictions and do our duty. It is probable that no stereotyped plan devised by human wisdom will be found to be perfect. The most we can do is to keep our eyes upon the signs of the times, and cooperate with the providences of God, as they shall be developed, and 'act in the living present.' Had it been my privilege to mingle in your council, I should have urged the importance of philancouncil, I should have urged the importance of bearpresent.' Had it been my privilege to mingle in your council, I should have urged the importance of philan-thropists and christians on all proper occasions of bear-ing a faithful testimony against the sin of Slavery. I hould have also endeavored to show the beauty power of a union of Anti-Slavery precept and exam-ple in respect to the dealings of Abolitionists with free colored people of the North, the purity and sincerity of which could be so clearly illustrated by assisting them in honest labor, trade, commerce, education, and in the principles of pure religion, and undefiled before God, the Father."

iod, the Father."
Mr. F. B. Sanborn of Concord writes that he intends to be present, and adds, among other observations:
"To the colored race, the present condition of American politics ofters many hopes. Amid those confusions which the cowardice of the North and the blindness of which the cowardice of the North and the bindness of the South are bringing upon us, it cannot be that the colored people of America will suffer a worse con-dition than their present one. Either by concession, or by neglect, or finally by their own force, they must obtain more of their natural rights than law and odious custom yet allow. And our own fortunes, which are so implicated with theirs, cannot in the end suffer harm from their prosperity."

The Res. Cilbert Havon of Combridgeport sends a

The Rev. Gilbert Haven of Cambridgeport sends a letter, from which I take the following:

"I should, if I were present and permitted to speak, advocate a Manumission Aid Society, as the most effectual aid for the present time to the work of abolitical sending the send of the present time to the work of abolitical sending the send of the present time to the work of abolitical sending the send of the present time to the work of abolitical sending the send of the present time to the work of abolitical sending the send of the send o enectus! and for the present time to the work of abolishing Slavery. About seven years ago I conceived of the idea of helping, by Northern subscription, such masters as were conscientious in this relation, and anxious to get out of it, but were hampered by two difficulties: First, their act would completely impoving the seven and the seven and the seven and the seven are the seven as the seve erish them, and their conscience was not up to that point of sacrifice: second, they could not free their slaves on their soil, and they had no means of trans-porting them to a Free State, or of giving them a start

Mr. Haven relates his efforts to arouse attention to this subject by articles in The S. speld Republican,
The Zion's Heroid, and The Liberator, and by correspondence with Gerrit Smith, Elihu Burritt, and

The Rev. M. D. Conway of Cincinnati writes: "As to methods, we may safely trust to the vital gern the organization of its flower and fruit. I have no doubt that when Slavery is abolished, the manner in which it is done will be a matter of astonishment even o such clear-eved prophets as Mr. Garrison. It has esmed to me that if all lovers of Freedom could plant themselves on any one manifest duty relating to this evil, and actually maintain that stand, Slavery could evil, and actuary mannian that stand, Salvery could not withstand it. Suppose that stand were a resolve that not another fugitive from bondage should be re-turned, under any circumstances, even that would presently make the issue so perfect that it must be de-

cided; and we know that every real and permanent de-rision that is made in this world must be on the side of e fugitive. If we could only have some one of your the fugitive. If we could only have some one of your best men imprisoned in Massachusetts for disobedience to this law—say Emerson or Longfellow, or Lowell, either of whom would harbor a fugitive—a glorious point would be made with the people, who love their oets more than their preachers. T. W. Higginson of Worcester says:

"Every day is confirming the position taken by the Worcester Dismion Convention nearly four years ago, that the Free States and Slave States of America are that the Free States and Slave States of America are not one nation, but two nations—between which harmony is impossible, and ultimate separation inevitable. A dissolution of the Union is, in my opinion, a mere question of time. It will come whenever the North takes a firm Anti-Slavery position, however mild or moderate, and holds to it. The longer it is delayed, the greater will be the accumulation of mutual hostility and the probability of bloodshed. I wish, therefore, that the Slave States might fulful their present threats; it must come to that, sooner or later, and every year's delay only embitters the feeling.

"The Union being dissolved, the fate of Slavery is in the hands of the slaves themselves. The day of peaceful emancipation has probably passed. That heing the case, it is impossible to show why insurrection is not as much the right and duty of the negroes as of the Italians. And this principle carries with it the right and duty of aiding insurrection, in both cases.

right and duty of adding insurrection, in both cases.

"In forming our judgments, it is necessary to look not menely at what is desirable, but what is practicable. I have been accustomed for years to look forward to three successive steps as the only conceivable destiny

"1. The formation of a defensive Anti-Slavery party at the North, and its altimate triumph. This has new 2. A division of the Union, through the mutual an-

em thus brought to a cris's.

The forcible abolition of Mavery, over a larger part of the present Slave Territory, by means of i rrection.

"I believe that these three events are written in the

"I believe that these three events are written in the nature of things, and that it would be useless to resist them, and impossible very greatly to precipitate them. The logic of events is far stronger than our will."

I have seen a letter from Capt Montgomery of Kansus, dated Mound City, Nov. 12th, which gives maccount of events in Southern Kansus up to that date. His account of the execution of Hinds agrees with that which has already appeared in print from Free State sources. The offense of Hinds was carrying off a fugitive slave last Spring for the sake of the reward.

State sources. The offense of Hinds was carrying a fugitive slave last Spring for the sake of the rewa His capture and delivery into the hands of Dr. Jennison, Montgomery regards as the act of Providence. Montgomery gives an account of several attempts upon his life and the life of Dr. Jennison, and also of attempts to capture or kidnap colored persons. He says:
About three weeks ago a company of ten came to

my house to assassinate me: but everything about the place except the dogs was silent, and the rullians are quite as much afraid of silence as anything else. My quite as much afraid of silence as anything clae. My dogs—those invaluable gnardians, which you in the East know not how to prize—gave the well-known rignal for "armed men about." They skulked about in their usual sacaking way for an hour, and left. We got all their names in a day or two, and found eight of them to be residents of this county. The election being close at hand, we thought it best to stand on the defensive until after that affair should be over. Our forbearance was evidently misinterested and form defensive until after that affair should be over. Our forbearance was evidently misinterpreted, and from that day until Saturday hast, the 10th, there was scarce a day but squads of armed men were seen prowling about, and their attempts at kidnapping and assussination were too nunserous to mention in a letter. One of these attacks was made a few evenings since upon Dr. Jennisen, who I' as near Mound City.

"The Dottor had been up into town, and was waylaid on his return and shot at by five men, who were

laid on his return and shot at by five men, who were concepled in a ravine. The Dector, who is one of on best men, drew his revolver and rushed at them like

moon was shining brightly at the time, and afforded a fine view of the chase to the town's people, several of whom witnessed it, and describe it as highly interesting. Another attempt was made on my own life on Saturday evening last by three Missourians, who rode up and asked to stay all night: failing here, they reinforced, and attacked two other places the same night."

These events were followed by the capture and execution of Hinds by Jennison's party. Moutgo nery describes this affair, and then speaks of a contempisted excursion after the murderers of Hugh Carlin, the result of which is already known. He says:

"At the late session of the U.S. Court, at Fort Scott, wine of those murderers were put on the Jaries. Both Juries were thoroughly packed."

Concerning the famine, Moutgomery says: "What you have heard about the prospect for famine has quite too much truth in it, but it does appear to use that a resolute man ought to find the means to live, if not hindered by stekness. But that there will be a vast amount of suffering is positively certain. All men are not resolute; and some are sick."

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE HUTCHINSON'S .- The Hutchinson Family give one of their old-fushioned concerts to-night at the Brookivn Tabernacle. Of course there will be a full

ASOTHER DIVISION.-It is reported that another split has taken place in the Graham-avenue M. E. Church, which has arisen, like the former one, out of the case of the Key. Mr. Bell. The new organization meet in Metropolitan Hall.

THE RAILROAD THOUBLES .- It appears that the track of the railroad laid along the new Greenwood Cemetery entrance was not done by order of the City Railroad Company, but by direction of the Superir tendent. As soon as Alderman Van Brunt of the Eighth Ward ascertained what had been done, he ordered the obstruction to be removed, and caused the arrest of the contractor, Mr. O'Brien. The latter was arraigned before Justice Cornwell, on the charge of obstructing the street, and the examination was set down for Saturday next. The penalty for oflenses of this nature is \$10.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL. - The Board met last evening, the President in the chair. A communication was submitted by the Controller, stating that the following appropriations were exhausted: For repairs streets, \$21,121; public buildings, \$9,635-23; printing and stationery, \$9,615-62; police, contingent, \$3,849-56; repairing lamps, \$2,520-55; for Department repairs and supplies, Western District, \$19,835-52; for Department, proprint and supplies, western District, \$19,835-52; for Department, proprint and proprint a and supplies. Western District, \$19,353 az; for partners repairs and supplies, Eastern District, \$10,372 71. The appropriation for heating and introducing water into the Cuy Hall, was \$8,000. Bills have been paid amounting to \$7,900, and an additional amount of \$3,327 has been presented, and now awaits payment. No other reason can be assigned for the deficiency, starts the communication, than the inadequacy of the amorphism. of the appropriation.

A communication from the Auditor was also sub-

of the appropriation.

A communication from the Auditor was also submitted stating that the following accounts, incurred under resolutions of the Common Council and the ordinances of the city, had been presented to the department of which he is the head: For Fire department, W. D., \$2,503 47; ditto, E. D., \$857 33; repairs of public buildings, \$4,682 98; farmiture for public buildings, \$131 47; police, for conveying prisoners, &c., \$414 27; repairs of streets, \$299 62; repairs rear of City Hall, \$166; index clerks for tax office, \$220; printing and stationery, \$3,068 75. Total, \$12,454 88. The Auditor states that the appropriations have been exbausted, and asks that the Board take some action in the premises.

In course of the remarks made pro and con upon the communication, Ald. Dayton charged that at least, a portion of the deficiency existing resulted from the expense incident upon the carrying out of the Registry law—a Republican measure.

aw-a Republican measure.

Ald. Scholes thought that if the registry law pre-Ald. Scholes thought that if the registry law prevented fraudulent voting, and the deficiency was in any part caused by meeting the necessary expenses of putting it in operation, it was money well spent, which the Democratic members of the Board could not say of the sams of public money squandered by their action.

Ald. Dayton repudiated the attack made on the Democratic party, and on being called to order expressed his surprise that the President of the Board—a Democrat—should attempt to put him down, a Democrat of thirty years' standing. This brought out applause from the spectators, and the squabble went on, one motion chasing after another until at last the whole matter was referred to the Finance Committee, with power.

whole matter was referred to the Finance Committee, with power.

A communication was received from the Mayor, County Jadge, and Street Commissioner, urging that immediate steps be taken to prevent further damage from flooding at the intersection of Putnam and Franklin avenues, and in Nostrand and Putnam avenues. A resolution was offered, directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to have the work done at an expense not exceeding \$1,200. There was some discussion on the matter, Ald. Scholes maintaining that the Board had no power in the matter, and that the Sewer Commissioners were the proper parties to take charge Commissioners were the proper parties to take charge of the remedying of the inconvenience complained of. The subject was referred to the Committee on Water and Drainage.

The Assessment Committee presented a number of

reports, and the Board adjourned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A sailor named James Ben-sart, attached to the ship J. H. Elliott, lying at Atlantic Dock, fell from one of the masts to the dock, yesterday, and broke his legs. He was conveyed to the long Island Codege Hospital for

STATION-HOUSE ON FIRE.-A fire broke out in the

ALLEGED BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Five young fellows named Edward Burton, E. O'Neil, Wm. Fakey, Thos. Shehan, and Michael Cross were arrested by the Twentieth Preciact Police, about 1 o'cleck on Monday morning, on a charge of attempting to break into the clothing store of E. Shenfeldt, No. 49 Main street. Two of the acqueed were discovered in taking down the shutters and the others were conceiled in an alleyway near by. They were committed for a hearing by Justice Morchouse. Counterfeit \$5-bills on the Bank of

THE CITY COURT .- Jury trials will be commenced in this Court on the 10th inst. Notes of issue must be filed on or before the 6th inst.

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED IN THE STREET .-About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening a man named Henry Richards, while passing through Division seems, and when near Leonard street, E. D., was knocked down by some unknown person, and robbed of a small sum of money and a watch. The ruffish who made the stack effected his escape before the cries of Mr. Richards brought assistance.

THE WOODS AND KING PRIZE-FIGHT POSTPONED.

TWO OTHER FIGHTS.

It having been industriously promulgated by inter-ested parties that the long-standing dispute between John Woods of Boston and George King would be positively settled by an appeal to the god of fistic battles, at an early hour yesterday morning, a company of several hundreds was in attendance at sunrise, at a spot in New-Jers y not far from Bull's Ferry. The last time these two heroes swindled those interested in such maters was at Willett's Point, where neither of them eemed anxious to fight, and where the police sumnarily scattered the assembly. On several other occasions they have announced themselves ready to fight, out have uniformly found some loophole of avoidance.

And yesterday morning, although both men were on the ground, some other excuse was found for not going on with the battle, and those who had come to witness that happy consummation were forced to come to the conclusion, which was freely expressed, that Woods and King are two cowards.

Though the great event of the morning did not come off a couple of other fights were arranged. Dennis Horrigan and William Clarke, both of whom have fought several battles, entered and contended for a prize of \$100. After a fight of two hours and fifty ninetes, during which time forty-four rounds were fought, Clarke was declared the winner. This was rather a showy and scientific battle, and both men were pretty well punished, Horrigan getting the first blood in the first round.

A purse of \$50 was then made up, and fought for by we tough young fellows named Morton and Hickey. Twenty-seven severe rounds were fought in thirty-four inutes, when Morton's friends gave in for him, alhough he had all the best of the fight, and is much the best man. It was evident that the crowd would not slow him fair play, and so he was declared beaten. This was a very severe tight, all the hitting being of them across a small prairie into the brush, nearly exten-ing one of them, and actually capturing a pistol which was dropped in the baste of their retreat. The fall the bardest description. As no special interest attaches to these battles, we do not care to give up valuable